THE EAST AND THE WEST.

General Sherman's Tour Over the Classic Ground of the Orient.

The Battle Fields of Ancient Times-Places Hallowed by Antiquity and Renowned for Historio Memories-Past and Present-Recollections of Bygone Times-The Dardanolles- he Sea of Marmora-The Plains of Troy-The Site of Byzantium-The Golden Horn-Proparations of the Sultan to Receive General Sherman.

General Sherman, Colonei Audeareid and Lieutenant Grant are expected to reach this capital In the latter part of the present month or April, and will, it is said, be the honored guests of the Sultan Abdul Aziz in the same manner that the Hon. William H. Seward and his party were received by His Imperial Majesty. A suit of apartments have been taken for them by the Sultan's command in one of the best hotels of Pera. One of the imperial yachts will proceed to the Dardanelles for the purpose of carrying them up to the capital in case they arrive there in the large frigate Wabash, and during their stay here they will be the object of extraordinary ttention on the part of the Sultan and his Ministers. Steamers, calques, carriages, horses, &c., will be at their disposal, and a functionary of the Subtime Porte be named to accompany them in their excursions. Orders will be very naturally sent to the Pacha in command of the fortress of the ardanelles to receive the Sultan's guests with every mark of respect and distinction. General therman will also certainly give the fortifications of the Dardanelles a thorough examination. He will inspect the huge cannons, still there, which fred upon Admiral Duckworth, when he forced his passage through the Stratts, and put the stone ball in his mainmast which is now exhibited at Wool-These cannons have vary extensive mouths, ome three feet in diameter, and it is a fact not nerally known that the sentinel always sleeps in one of them when on duty at night.

BEFORE PROCEEDING TO THE CAPITAL
Will, probably, also visit the Plains of Troy and ed a tear over the tumulus containing the remains of Achilles and his friend Patrocles, whose untimely see will have prevented him from making their personal acquaintance. He will also visit the site of Illium—the Pergama or stronghold of Priam, in which this celebrated Commander-in-Unief and King of the Trojans held out so long against the combined forces, naval and military, of the Greeksand examine the construction of that remarkable fortification. He will investigate the military road along which the dead body of his son, flector, was so snamelessly (and contrary to all military laws) tragged in front of, or around, the walls of the Citadel, in sight of his aged parents, wife and children. The most important question of examination will then be whether this could really have been done around the walls, or only in front of them, and the distance from the fort, as by this means he will be able to judge correctly of the size and strength of have an opportunity of informing the successors of ancient Troy and the Trojaus how far better

proofs of his personal devotedness. Aftengements have been made to conduct deneral sherman to the Toniss of Paris and Enone, which his own eyes the resting place of this frail couple who, by their misconduct, involved Troy and Greece in so berious a misunderstanding, pur Parnost et Thomneur of one Menclaus, an old Spartan enlef, who was so footist as to marry a young grei of eighteen. If he should care to proceed further, General Sherman may ascend Mourt in a proceed further, General Sherman may ascend and hold communion with the king of the gods, fupitor himself, and even "shake nands" with him; for it is believed, as he has not latery been seen anywhere eige, that he has not yet changed his place of residence. The scamander, a river not so large as the Ohlo, which rises in Mount ida, will supply his party with an abundance of fish, in the shape of silver front; and the Simois, it is stated, is just now full of excellent cathen, differing in species from those of the Ohlo, which have greatly multiplies and increased since the departure of the Greek naval forces, and the time when Homer dictated the little volume of poetry, still much admired by some persons, especially the readers of Pope's instation of it. A copy of these poems will be handed General Sherman has secured here, and it is strange that the fact has become so generally known, that General Sherman has secured the services of a celebrated cicerone, now residing in Athens (of ancient Broece, and not be celebrated one in Ohlo), a Dr. Schlieman, to guide his wandering steps over TRE FLAINS OF TROY and on the helpits of Mount Ida. Pr. Schlieman is a citizen, not by nature, but by naturalization, of the United States, and has already acquired some notoristy, if not indeed absolute immortanty, by his continuous researches after the bones of poor old Priam, which he believes were interred some centuring a tramway for the use of tourists on the spot on the Plains of Troy, mentioned in geopraphy as Modern Troy (Initian Resens). He has not yet succeeded in na

more elevated parts of the sea shore, near the temb of Achines, General Sherman will be able to see MUNIT AT 1003 at the distance of more than one hundred males, or the moment that the setting sun casts its shadow before it; but much will depend upon the state of the greather and the eyesigh of the General.

PROCEEDING UP THE DARDANELLES, alias the Hellespont, General Sherman and his party will see several points of true interest to travellers generally, Viz.:—Sestos and Abydos—ine scone of the exploit of a youth named Leander, formerly resident of the latter village, who was in the habit of swimming over the Straits to see a comely maiden named Hero, living in the opposite town of Sestos. He usually made hight of it, but as one dark hight her light was blown out by the wind, he came to harm, so that she had to pass the rest of the evening entirely atone. It has been supposed that Leander was drank, but the melancholy fact has now been fully proven. It is generally believed that the stream derived its name from one Miss Heile (a percet termigant of course). Togre also one Xerxes, who was quite a distinguished military commander in his time, built a bridge over the Straits, which was far superior to anything of the kind got up by General Snerman during his march over the Tennessee to the Atlandic, and, therefore, will be worth looking into by him. This Persian General on his return from his foray, with 1,000,000 of troops, found the bridge so mand in disorder that he preferred recrossing the Straits in a boat quite alone—a chemistance which General Snerman will fully appreciate when he sees the width of the stream and the swiftness of the current.

the width of the stream and the swittness of the current.

In the SEA of Marmora.

After passing through the Heilespont the General will enter the Sea of Marmora, which differs from Lake Eric only in point of the taste of the water and the lewer quantity of the bones in its fish. Its islands are remarkable for the quantity and quality of the marble found in them, giving, it is fully supposed, a name to the sea Praite de Micux.

As he approaches the capital of the East he will list perceive a group called "the Princes" islands, "from the circumstance that no such people ever could live there; next, the circ of an old place, familiarly called Chalceach, and next, that of

The latter is said to have been the earliest republic ever known, got up by a kind of Feman Greek from Greece, named Byzas. It is of this same republic that it was said by fanctier turveler, "Pools made the laws and wise men executed them"—an adage reversed in more recent times elsewhers. Byzantium came to harm, it is said, on account of the corrupt character of its elections, the difficulty of securing houses men to fill its Custom House offices and its system of rotation in office, inclusive of that of "any man for any populion," and the di-

vision of the "spoils" among the "victors." This system succeeded for a while, but became finally so runous to the real interests of the republic that a "civic reform" became indispensable. Had this been effected in good faith the republic might have flourished; but as the party out of office wished to use the "spoils" as a means of getting into office and to recompense its own partisans for their devoted services, the whole affair feil through. Byzas, its foundar, was much respected by his fellow chizens, and left a high repursition. After he had died his name, the memory of his great virtues flushly faded away; his example ceased to be any longer thought of, and particular became only sees the place where this republic once existed, and deneral sherman will propably even be unable to find the tomb of thir primitive washington. A railroad has been used through ine very site of Byzantium, and its stations and other appendages are last destroying all vestiges of antiquity. Such modern sacritage and birdarily cannot but strike the lituatrious plignin from the New World, and oner him an impressing proof of the fading beams of this perishable life. Indeed, what with railways, trainways, telegraphs, &c., the East is fast losing all of its glorious prestinge; and it is even announced here that a railroad is about to be made from Jatha to Jerusalem by an American engineer.

On the bosphorus.

what with fairways, trainways, telegraphs, see, inclusive seven amounced here that a railroad is about to be made from Jaifa to Jerusalem by an American engineer.

On the Bosphorus, will examine the rather mythical history—a tradition—regarding the origin of its hame. In ancient times the gods were not men, while at the present period the affair has undergone a change, whether for better or for worse, remaina yet to be seen; and some men become deffield by noteriety, if not by popularity. Of this fact the deneral will have long been convinced, so that when he meets with stories regarding the gods of olden times, he will be able to appreciate the difference octween them and those of his own. Bosphorus, or in the vernaemiar, Bous-pors, means the "passage of the cow" or over the Straits. The subject is one of peculiar interest to breeders of eather generally and to agriculture in particular, and may therefore, nave already attracted the attention of hir. Greeley. The General will be shown the very spot where the cow (there is some doubts regarding her sex.) is said to have taken to the water and swam over the Straits. As the current, naturally enough, set down the stream; it must have carried her well over to the opposite size, towards Byzanthum, or the spot where it was subsequently built. From thence she continued up the deep gulf, since then known as "He" "GOLDEN HORN," never landing until she reached the extreme end of it. Certainly it is the longest swine, except for a fish, on record, and what makes it the more remarkable was the circumstance that the cow was encentle, and soon after getting on term firms bore activity, and must be attributed to the circumstance that these specimens on humanity only had one leg in piace of four, and, in the case of the latter, one of his was a "game leg." So thea, as not to leave the impression that it is desired to make "game" of the illustrious poet, it only rests to be told who thus remarkable cow really was.

There was once upon a time a voung lady named lo, daugnter of

have an opportunity of informing the successors of ancient Troy and the Trojaus how far better such matters are managed in the modern Troy of the United States by even the least barbarous and cruet of its inhabitants. It is fully believed that the American General will follow the example of the good ship argo, which passed up the Bosphorus soon after the occurrence to which it owes the Roman General Casar, and make a turn of two ground. THE GRAVE OF ACHILLES in puris naturatibus, so as to appease his images and insure the aid of his ghost in any future wars in which he may become engaged. Whether he will also follow or not the example of the Roman Emperor, who, inspired by the devoted friendship of Patrocles for Achilles, sacrificed his friendship of Patrocles for supposed, of a lift Black, who was drowned in It It is a matter of some doubt whether these prayers were made to Jupiter or his associate in office, Neptune; and this point General Sherman and Licatement Grant will endeavor to clear up—especially the latter, who, during this his first yo, age, occame acquainted with the latter god and Settled an account with him the day after leaving Sandy Hook. The whole party will take advantage of the opportunity, after ascending the highls, to offer up a libation to Neptune according to modern American military uage—from the flask of Bourbon which the General carries with him for such trying occasions.

offer up a libation to Neptune according to modern American military usage—from the flask of Hourbon American military usage—from the flask of Hourbon which the General carries with him for such trying occasions.

The fact has never been fluity demonstrated whether the rocks eituated at the mouth of the Bosphorus, called "the Cycenian Rocks," really float on the surrace of the dark waters of the Enxine or remain there at anehor. This is a point in maritime matters said to be of much interest to the Navy bepartment, and it is believed that General sherman has private and emphatic instructions from it, which are not to be opened fluith ereaches the spot, to put the whole matter at rest for all time to come. For this purpose he will be accompanied by an expert diver from among the crew of the Wabsah, and the Turkish commander of the neighboring fortresses has been actually ordered to offer him every possible facility on the interesting occasion. The highnouse on the najacent point will be it up an four on purpose to secure the success of the investigation.

After visiting all of the ancient and modern monancents of Constantinople and taking leave of the Suitan, as well as leaving the Wabsah to find her way back to Nice as best she may, General sherman, it is reported, will proceed to Circasia, stopping a day or so at Colchis to investigate the affair of the "Golden Fleece," so much agitated in some female circles of his own country since the invention of "hair dye," This the gallant General has undertaken to do, at the particular request of the "Washington Union Dorcas Society," which has more than once been fleeced and had wool "pulled over the cyes" of some of its members by the sheep growers of lithnols, by sciling to the society a spurious article, colored sandy, alias gomen (for enignons), in place of the real commodity, to be had only, it is said, now at Colosis. The General has been requested by the ladies of the pare breed—for lifistance, a pair of rams and a ewe, so as to introduce the reaction of the qua

A JOURNALIST KILLED BY A RAIL CAR.

Mr. John G. Whittaker, a man forty-eight years of age, late of 64 Amity street, died in Believue Hospital yesterday morning from the effects of infuries received on Tuesday evening last by being run over, corner of Grand street and South Fifth avenue, by car 199 of the Grand street line. Mr. Whitnaker received a compound comminuted fracture of the high. Some years ago the deceases edited a newspaper in Pytersourg, Va., but subsequently coming to this city has frequently contributed to the New York press, at which he was engaged at the time he received his injuries. Deceased has left a family to lament his notimely end. Coroner Keenan was notined, and will hold an inquest.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN JERSEY.

On Wednesday night the workshop of the Delawere, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, at Dover, N. J., was burned down, together with five passen-ger coaches, six freight cars and eight coal cars. The loss is estimated at about \$40,000,

AN INTERVIEW WITH PRESIDENT THIERS.

France Waking-The Country Cannot Remain Disarmod-Spirit of the Army-It is in Splendid Condition-What Bismarck May Do with His Millions-France Working for Peace.

M. Eugène d'Arnonit, a contributor to the Patrie, who has just returned to Paris from a somewhat long tour in the East, gives the following report of a conversation he had with M. Thiers on Sunday, the 17th ult., at Versailies:-

a conversation ne had with M. Thiers on Sunday, the 17th uit., at Versalius;—
Our part in Europe until we are ourselves again, said M. Thiers to me, ought to be that of fitement we ought to endeavor to extinguish every incendary attempt which may be made. We are merely entering upon a state of convatescence, and bothing cugit to interiere with that convulescence which, thanks to the good constitution of France, will be, I hope, of short duration. When France sleeps she sleeps well; but when she wakes she wakes well also; at this moment she is waking, and I am directing this awakening in the most pacific sense. Those who sleak of a revenge know not what they say. Undoubtedly it is a bitter pill, but it must be swallowed. All our efforts ought to tend to strengthen our credit, to develop our industrial and agricultural resources, which are still the finest in the world, and to restore her former prestige to France. It is necessary that the world should pacifically perceive that France exists, and that sho still has a certain weight in the balance. It is for this purpose that I apply myself above all to re-establish the finances and form a good army. A large army is encrous; but with the armaments, each day more formatable, of the European States, France cannot remain disarmed. She must even maintain her rank as a military Fower. The spirit of the army is excellent. I have 130,000 men who have been in huis for the last eighteen months. It is a rough school, but what mea come from that school and what Power can produce the same? Our position in this respect is much better than under the empire, for, with the exception of the Guard, there was not a single regimeat which was organized in the true sense of the word. After these 130,000 men in hous, whom I consider the nucleus of an incomparable army, 130,000 others will go through the same school, and by degrees we shall possess an army without a rival.

I interrupted the Presiderationsk him if the materiet corresponded with the condition of the men.

'I answer yes wi

go tarough the same senson, and by degrees we shall possess an army without a rival.

I interrupted the President to ask him if the materict corresponded with the condition of the men.

"I answer yes without hesitation," replied M. Tellers, "We have, according to the Prussians themselves, toe best rifle known. Our stationary materiel is formidable; our field materiet is being completed every day. Our tarw guns have a longer range than those of the Prussians, nearly all of which are now being converted at the foundry. Our target practice is not yet what it ought to be on the score of accuracy; the deviation is, perhaps, still a metre. Before long this fault will no longer exist, Peace, peace! We wish only to live in begoe with all the world."

I objected that this peace, in favor of which he so energetically pronounced, might be disturbed by Germany. Prince Bismarck, said I, has two milliards of hard cash in his coffers; a formidable army, convinced of its invincibility: the alliance of Austro-Hungary; that, more than probably, of listy; certainly that of Egypt, which will indertake to occupy Turkey while ighting her according to the plane of Counts holding; the friendly neutrality of Engand, if that neutrality is not even more than friendly, list not to be icared for Frince fishmarck, strong in all these advantages and in certain others, should nurry on the aggressive projects he has long elerished against fituasia? It is evident to everyody now that are regards a war against Russa as nevitable as, after 1806, he regarded a war against France. It is nothing to nave vanished two great Prunce shamarck, with his logical and far-reaching miled, has thought of that, and that he will take good dare not to militate Napoleon III., who, after laving triumpted over Russia and vanquished two reat Prunces shamarck, with his logical and far-reaching miled, has thought of the far, and that we will alway be a propended in connection with the propendiction of the said to the fast, the propendiction of the said of the services

THE WHISKEY FRAUDS.

NEW YORK, April 3, 1872.

To the Epitor of the ilerato:Being absent from the city for several days till to-day, a friend, on my return, called my attention to the fact of an aliusion to me, made in your paper of the 2d inst., in reference to the whisker irands, of the 2d inst., in reference to the whiskef irands, as supposed to be indicted by the United states Grand Jury on Saturday last. Now, to those who know me the bare aduston to my name in connection with an indictment for whiskey frauds might of inself, I a prehend, be regarded as a good all Fools' Day Joke, and, as such, would need no denial or notice from me; but as from your paper, which circulates widely over city and country, a grossly false and prejudical inference to me appears, you will, or course, make the honorable amende.

SAMUEL BROWN,
Counseltor-at-Law, No. 9 Chambers street.

New York, April 3, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

Will the editor of the HERALD be kind enough to assure its many readers that Maurice C. Prince, who is a clerk and does reside at 324 West Twenty who is a clote any local control of the seventh street, is not now nor ever has been indicted for any offence, and is not now nor ever has been connected whin any ring of politicians, revenue inspectors or whiskey dealers? By doing this ne will do an act of justice to yours, respectfully.

M. C. PRINCE. NEW YORE, April 3, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-In your issue of Tuesday I find my name mentloned in connection with the whiskey frauds. You will please correct the statement, as the distillation of liquors is a business in which I have never been engaged. Yours, respectfully, 308 Eighth avenue.

NEW YORK, April 4, 1872. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-In your issue of the 2d inst., giving the names of parties indicted for frauds upon the government, I observe my name. I am a member of the firm of

Porkins & Stern, 14 and 15 Vescy street. Neither the firm nor myself individually ever had any connection with any whiskey ring or the like. In just that you, as well as those papers which inserted my name erroneously, will give publication to this card. Yours, respectfully, CHARLES STERN. • New York, April 3, 1872. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:In your issue of Monday 1 am published among

those who have recently been indicted by the federal Grand Jury for an alleged fraud on the Revenue law. This is an error. I have not been indicted, and will thank you to print this contradiction. Respectfully, E. KISING, Jr., 49 Front street.

OBITUARY.

Adelph Schwartz.

The death of Colonel Adelph Schwartz took place quite suddenly at his residence, at Staten Island, March 22. Deceased had stood in two wars in the rank of freedom, and stoudy battled for its princi-ples. He was engaged in the struggle for German independence, in 1843, and at its close came to America. He afterwards look active part in the war in Nicaragua, with General Walker. At the breaking out of our home war Colonel Schwartz proceeded to St. Louis, where he organized a battery, which contributed much towards our Western victories. It was attached to General McClernand's division, and known as the Second Hilmois Light Arthiery, and was first engaged at the battle of Bolmont, where its services were fully appreciated, But it was at Fort Donaldson, where its fire was so terrible to the enemy that they made the almost supernaman exertions to captule and retain it, in which latter feat they were unsuccessful; for, after Daw y taken and retaken six times, the confiderates Eastly abandoned the hope of carrying it off. A St. restroneous, in describing its performance on and accuracy of its fire, has regularity of which seemed more like the movements of a piece of mechanism than anything else," This reputation was well sustained at Pittabing Landing, where it reaped new laurels, and where again a part of the battery was captured, but afterwards repossessed, and where Colonel see wartz was wounded. Alter fale war he refurned to Springfield, in, following his profession as architich, where many fine builliatings were created under his direction. In 1800 he came to Staten Island, where he has been called from life. independence, in 1843, and at its close came to

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

The Comments of the English Press on the Debate in the House of Lords Concerning the Washington Treaty.

What is the Government Going to Do About Those Consequential Damages?

Lord Derby's Questions and Earl Granville's Reply.

All the Loudon dailles of the 23d of March discussed the debate in the House of Lords the night previous on the Washington Treaty. The following extracts will enable the readers of the HERALD to form some idea of the temper in which the debates in Parliament and the discussions in the press are considered.

Considered.

The London Times concludes a leader on the debate as follows:—

Lord Derby's special question yesterday referred to the sending in of the counter case. Our readers will remember how this matter stands. The counter case must be sent in within three weeks if it is to be sent in at all. The proviso for extending the time applies only when there is evidence to be produced from a distance, and we are not aware that any suggestion of this kind can be advanced in support of an application for extension of lime. Lord Derby thought there could be no objection to state what course the government intended to pursue it they had decided upon it, inasmuce as by the 15th it must be settled and the result made known. As a subardiary question, he asked whether care would be taken that sending in a counter case should not in any way commit us to an admission that the claims set forth in the American case are covered by the treaty. Lord Granville, as we have said, replied that he was not in a position to shower these questions, but we can scarcely suppose we are to understand that the course to be pursued has not been decided upon. Lord Granville's relicence is rather to be altributed to undue distrust of himself and of his countrymen of aimself in fearing that answering one question, which notice the should not be answered; and of his countrymen in thinking that they could not apprechate the limits of politic reserve and must be decorried by a hard and last resolution from all knowledge, lost a little knowledge should make them unreasonably greedy for more. In a matter like the present there must be confidence on both sides; the Ministry be in negotiating with other Powers. As to the special supject of Lord Dercy's inquiry, we can have no nest aliton in saying that no fill consequences need ensue from the sounding in of the counter case if proper precautions be taken. Care must be taken to notify to the Board of Arbitrators as well as to the United States, that we submit our counter case without prejudice to the obj

Granville and announced, in answering the ques-tion of Lord Berby, how far the government was prepared to go. The country will not, we think, be disposed to find fault with that answer. We know prepared to go. The country will not, we think, be disposed to find fault with that answer. We know the general intention of the government; we know the general intention of the government; we know that our Ministers are determined to maintain the treaty if they can. This intimation will be we'come to the country. It may seem a fine and spirited thing in a noble ford to declare that he does not care how soon the treaty falls to the ground. The country does not view the matter in that light. Whitever mistake may have been made on this side the ocean or that, there is one thing about which no mistake can exist. In both countries the Treaty of Washington was received with acclamation as the first practical illustration in history of the principle which would seitle international disputes by peaceful arbitration and not by the sword, it is not a light thing that such an attempt should fait. The failure would, on the contrary, be a heavy calamity to the world. We are glad to find that our government is determined to do its best that the failure, if it is to come, shall come by no rault of ours. We are glad to find that there is still so much hope of success. Nothing could be at once more hamentable and more undignified than that we should take the advice so liverally tendered last night, and petuliantly tear up our part of the treaty, rather than condescend to argue as to its laterpretation. The country will be glad to hear that the government has no such intention. We do not want to press the Cabinet for a full account of all the details of their reply. Even Lord Derby did not seem much linguised to argue the present we can do nothing better than leave it there. The debate, or, rather, the conversation, in the House of Lords last night was, however, not without its value, it showed the strong hope and the resolute good spirit of the government, and will, we think, give new encouragement to the

The London Morning Post complains of the stience in which the negotiations between the government and the United States are being conducted. Earl Grauville is as reticent as ever, and, though of the Geneva Conference, no idea outside of the government can be formed of the course to be pursued. The consequential damages are still harped upon, and the Post refers to the matter in this way

upon, and the Post refers to the matter in this way and draws the following conclusions:—

It might at first sight appear unimportant that a claim for consequential damage should be preferred, if at the same time an understanding existed that no compensation should be awarded for such loss. It has been suggested more than once that the difficulty which has arisen in respect to the treaty is purely shadow, and, hasmuch as the government of the United States never expected to be recouped for the remote damage alleged in their case to have flowed from the operations of the Confederate cruisers, and as we never intended that our haofility for such damage should be put in issue, no serious obstacle should exist to the re-establishment of perfect harmony between the two governments. If the one side does not want that which the other side is resolved not to give, why, it is asked, should there be any serious contention about meaningless words? What can it matter that the government of the United States insist that they are not debarred by the treaty from asking the Tribunal to award them compensation for consequential damage, if at the same time they assure us that they will not press their demands, and will practically forego the satisfaction which they seek? We must reply that it matters a great deal. The question is one of principle, and a principle the importance of which cannot be exaggerated. The Treaty of Washington, it must be borne in mind, is not merely a private compact between two States for the arrangement of differences which have arisen between them. It has a much wider significance of which cannot be exaggerated. The Treaty of Washington, it must be borne in mind, is not merely a private compact between two States for the arrangement of differences which have arisen between them. It has a much wider significance it establishes a novel tribunal for the settlement of abide by the decision of a court of arbitrators Great Britain and the United States in the world. It is therefore apparent that it the ques

preferred against States powerless equally to comply with or to resist them. The precedent created by Great Britain would then be trumphantly referred to, and a State like Holiand or Beigium would be asked how she could refuse to leave to a board of arbitrators an issue similar to that which Great Britain and permitted to be raised under similar circumstances. In justice, therefore, not only to ourselves but to other States not so well able to resist aggression, we must absolutely and unequivocally decline to entertain in any forta, or under any conditions, claims for consequential damage.

The London Telegraph takes up the subject and considers the course pursued by Lora Deroy last night in this light:-

considers the course pursued by Lora Berby last night in this light:—

Lord Berby awelt with some force on the peculiar position of Ministers under the British constitution compared with that neld under the American constitution; actuage in the one case without any check on their power to conduct negotiations and arrange treates, white in the other they were under the control of the Semile. No debut the unbruste responsibility of our executive is greater town that of the American, but, even if the fact was not one of those constitutional anomaliss which, on the whole, rather make as proud of our own system because things 20 so well in spite of them, we do not see that Lord Derby's comparison tells in his favor. He contended, that because there was no check of Parliamentary vero on the results of negonations conducted by a British Ministry, Parliament should be taken into confidence and allowed to discuss questions while in progress, like the bress and the public, which have unrestrictedly that power. But in the first place, the noise lord comits the circumstance that even the United States Semate has no such influence on the confluct of negonations as he would caim for the British Parliament, Only when the Semate meddle more effectively with the conduct of the previous negotiations than our noise of Lords of the British government. Not only, however, a the check of the Senate technically inoperative until the negotiation comes to an end—we go infringer, and say that even the existence of such a check tends to be mote misculeyous than beneficial. A British Ministry knows that the sole responsibility of concluding a treaty lies with itself—that its credit and very existence depend on its doing the work so as unorournity to satisfy public opinion and secure the national interests. On the energial and allore the satisfy the "checking" perion of the Legislature, are fix less certain and severe; so that his negotiators to the Executive, from a lathure to satisfy the "checking" perion of the Legislature, are fix less sausly the "checking" portion of the Legislature, are lar less certain and severe; so that the negotiators have not the same stimulis to produce sound and complete results as under the English system. Nor is there even an absolute security regainst bad treaties in the revising power of the Senate; the question turns pretty muon on the accidental fact whether the majority is, by political profession, favorable or hostile to the administration. When, moreover, Lora berny attributes to the press and the outdoor public in England a monopoly of the power of adding the government by discussion he does Parlament injustice. It cannot be said that, since the session began, legislators, either hereditary or elective, have been at all chary of talk on the Alabama question. As a matter of course, they have no end sole to debate the affair exhaustively; but we do not suppose that Lord Derby himselt would see national advantage in such a mode of helping the ministry, even it the information he desires were given at every iresa stage in the negotiations. Yet if all that the notice lord desires is the orniging of puolic opinion to bear on the resolutions of the Catinet, we answer that Parlament taxes an acquie saure in that work—that, practicanty, all he wants is done already, without the contuston and even daager which would be a stage to the formal purposes of diplomacy, as the American and the English.

tell the arottrators has, with the greatest respect for them and confidence in their jurgarent, the point of the confidence in their jurgarent, the point cannot allow that it is any porter that it is cannot allow that it is any porter to the confidence in the transfer of the transfer o waen they had not excluded them—that we are justified in asking what the government are doing at this second stage of the transaction; nor will the pushe much be satisfied unless it has something much more definite of the intentions of the Ministry than has been vouchasted intherto by Mr. Gladstone and Lord Granville.

Ministry than has been vonensated interto by Mr. Gladstone and Lord Granville. On Lord Derby amounts to this:

It may be said that the insigning of the Queen's speech must be interpreted by the language used by Ministers in Parliament later in the same day. State Lord Granville admis by the very face of his referring to the Queen's speech that the internance of the decidence of the very face of his referring to the Queen's speech that the internance of his referring to the Queen's speech that the internance of his referring to the Queen's speech that the internance of his referring to the Queen's speech that the internance of his referring to the Queen's speech that the internance of his referring to be declaration to charging aspect of an egotation. All that the government are asked to say is that they be come of with the correspondent of the history of the properties of the programment and than it is absolutely impossible for fargiand to consent of any terms whatsoever to the reference to arbitation and terms whatsoever to the changes they will consent to withdraw that particles they will consent to withdraw that particles they will consent any offer as to the changes they will consent any offer as to the changes they will consent they will consent to the changes they will consent they are going on or of chief they propose to go on, but only that they should repeat districtly that they are going on or of the control of the part of their case. It is seen to us that the waive this part of their case. It is seen to us that the waive this part of their case, it is the position that they should repeat districtly that they are going on or of the control of the district of their case, it is the position they have been the power ment in their case, it is the position they have been the power ment in the position they have been the power ment in the position they have been the power ment in the face of their case, it is the position they have been the power ment in the position that it is suited by the proposition of The Pall Mail Gasette considers that the answer of Lord Granville to Lord Derby amounts to this:-

ALLEGED DEATH PROM VIOLENCE.

Charles Smith, flity-two years of age, without home or means of support, was on Tuesday evening found at 56 Cherry street, by Officer Murphy, of the Fourth precluct, apparently suffering from paraly-sis, and taken to the Oak street police station. sis, and taken to the Oak street police station. Smith was subsequently removed to the Centre street Hospital and died the following day, the symptoms strongly indicating that he had congression of the brain, and such was the opinion of Surgeon Vandewater. Whether the compression was the result of accident or intentional violence remains to loo determined. Dopaty October Cushman will may a post-mortem examination on the body at the Morrus.

A MELANCHOLY END

Sad Suicide of a Young New Yorker in Nice.

Particulars of the Affair-How the Terrible Deed was Committed-His Remains Cared For.

NICE, March 19, 1872. The American colony in Nice was startled on Wednesday, the 13th inst., by the report that a young compatriot had committed suicide, under mysterious circumstances, at the Grand Hotel de Nice, early in the morning of the previous day. As the circumstances of the suicide are somewhat pe cultar and have led to much excitement here your correspondent has taken pains to obtain for the HERALD as accurate particulars of the sad event as are attainable.

Among those who have spent the past two seasons in the gay salons of Mentone and Nice there are doubtless many who will call to mind the genial; handsome face and affable manners of Mr. James Storey, a young New Yorker, who was until resently a guest at one of the principal notets as the former place. By the kindliness of his nature and his many natural attractions Mr. Storey secured many friends during his stay at Mentone, and also during a briefer stay in Nice the past season. If he was sometimes inclined to excesses in certain respects, his friends condoned his respects in certain respects, his irrends condoned his rallings as the resont of an impulsive, whole-souled nature, and he was generally regarded as a young man of excellent character. Little did any of them dream of the sad denouement to which these joviatives would finally lead, and the shock that came to them with the news of his sudden death by his own hand can be better imagined than described.

dream of the said denouement to which these joviatiles would finally lead, and the shock that came to them with the news of his sudden death by his own hand can be better imagined than described.

On Monday last, we are informed, he left his friends at Mentone, purposing to spend a few days at Nice. Coming to the latter place, he registered at the Grand Hotel, and was assigned to a room, after which, according to the statement of the cierk of the Botel, he went out, saying that he was going to Monaco, the site of a famous, or infamous, gameling hed, a half hour's distance from Mice. That he spent the day in Monaco is presumable from the fact that he did not return to the hotel until two o'clock on the morating of the ensuing day, and from mics ecisted by the levestigations of the Chief of Poince of this city. His return to the hotel, admited him and guided thin to his chamber, was under very singular circunstances. He appeared at the door in company what two men, who left him immediately upon its borng opened, and have not stace been seen, nor has their identity been yet discovered. He was, as described by the servant, in an excited condition, and appearantly under the influence of wine. In this condition he was left in mis room, between the hours of two and three. During the ensuing morning the chamber mandating and three buring the ensuing morning the chamber mandating and the chart subject of the following him had shot infinish the untortunate young man had shot infinish the untortunate young man had shot infinish that all was not right, and then it was found that the untortunate young man had shot infinish the untortunate young man had shot infinish the untortunate young man had shot infinish that all was not right, and then all was found that a faist result must have ensuing morning the chart and man had shot infinished through the head, the histrunent of his remains were considered to be aken out, and his return a fairney of death. He had evineatly been dead for as leasy of death. He had evineatly been de

THE ATALANTAS.

The Selected Craw on the Passafe River Yes

terday—Their New Fractice Beat. Yesterday atternoon the members of the Atalanta Club, who have been selected to uphold the honor of American boating in the approaching international contest with the London Rowing Club, made their appearance together on the Passaic River. There is no doubt whatever now that this match which will be the great aquatic event of the aquatic year, will come of, and, no matter which way it may result, it cannot fait to awaken an immense may result, it cannot fall to awaken an immense amount of entansiasa in American boatming circles and give an impetus to this manly sport. The Atalantas, it may be said, however, do not intend to seriously begin training until they serve in Europe. They leave New York on next Saturday week, and the moment they reach the Thames whi settle down for five weeks? hard and steady work. This, it is bendeved, will be choose to bring them up to their best condaion, without "overtraining" themperhaps the greatest danger to be avoided—and also to give them a full acquantiance with the eccentricities of the course over which they will have to row, in the way of eddies and currents and tides. Yesterday the crew consisted of Messrs. Withers, Yesterday the crew consisted of Messrs. With the Messrs. With the top of the court of the cour

At a meeting of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge and the principal boat clubs in London, held at Putney on Thursday evening, March 20, the the attention of American oarsmen, were agreed

the attention of American oarsmen, were agreed upon:—

1. All boat races shall be started in the following manner:—The starter, on being satisfied that the competitors are ready, shall give the signal to start.

2. If the starter considers the start laiss ne shall at once recall the boats to their stations, and any boat refusing to start again shall be disqualified.

3. Any boat not at its post at the time specified shall be liable to be disqualified by the umpire.

4. The umpire may act as starter, if he thinks nt where he does not so act the starter shall be subject to the control of the umpire.

5. No foaling whatever small be allowed; the boat committing a foul shall be allowed; the boat committing a foul shall be disqualified.

6. Each boat shall keep its own water throughout the race, and any boat departing from its own water will do so at its peril.

7. A boat's own water is its straight course, parallel with those of the other competing boats, from the station assigned to it at starting to the finish; and the umpire shall be sole judge of a boat's own water and proper course curing the race.

8. The umpire, when appealed to, shall decide all questions as to a foul.

9. A claim of four must be made to the judge or ten umpire by the competitor nimself before getting only of his boat.

10. It shall be considered a foul when, after the race has commenced, any competitor, by his car, boat or person, comes in contact with the oar, boat or person of another competitor; unless, in the opinion of the umpire, such contact is so stight as not to influence the race.

11. In case of a foul, the umpire shall have the power—

(a.) To place the boats—except the boat commit.

not to influence the race.

11. In case of a foul, the umpire shall have the power—
(a.) To place the boats—except the boat committing the foul, which is disquainfed—in the order in which they come in.
(b.) To order the boats engaged in the race, other than the boat committing the foul, to row over again on the same or another day.
(c.) To restare the quanties boats from the place where the foul was committed.

12. The umpire may, during a race, cantion any competitor in danger of committing a foul.

13. Every boat shall ablue by its accidents.

14. No boat shall be allowed to accompany a competitor for the purpose of directing his course or affording him other assistance. The boat receiving any such direction of assistance shall be disqualified at the discreasion of the umpire.

15. The purisdiction of the umpire shall extend over the race, and all matters connected with it, from the time the race is specified to start until its that termination; and his decision had consessable be disagnalized.

16. Any competitor relieving to ablue by the decision or to follow the direction of the umpire shall be disagnalized.

17. The umpire, if he thinks proper, may reserve his decision, provided such decision, be given on the day of the race.